

Not for Publication

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY**

JOANNE N. YUHASZ,

Plaintiff,

v.

WELLCARE HEALTH PLANS OF NEW
JERSEY, INC., et al.,

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 18-17110

OPINION

John Michael Vazquez, U.S.D.J.

Presently before the Court are motions to dismiss the Amended Complaint filed by the following: (1) Defendant WellCare Health Plans of New Jersey, Inc. (“WellCare”), D.E. 12; (2) Defendants Prime Rehabilitation (“Prime Rehabilitation”) and Dana Boyle, D.E. 13; and (3) Defendants Tatyana Marx, M.D., and Neurology Specialists of Morris County, LLC (“Neurology Specialists”), D.E. 28. *Pro se* Plaintiff Joanne N. Yuhasz filed a brief in opposition, D.E. 51,¹ to which Defendants replied, D.E. 53, 54, 55.² For the reasons that follow, Defendants’ motions are

¹ This Court initially dismissed the Amended Complaint after Plaintiff failed to oppose Defendants’ motions to dismiss. D.E. 43. A day after the Court entered the Opinion and Order dismissing the Amended Complaint, the Court received a letter from Plaintiff stating that she had just received a prior Order from the Court regarding the deadline to file an opposition brief. D.E. 46. As a result, this Court vacated the Opinion and Order dismissing the Amended Complaint, and ordered Plaintiff to file any opposition to the motions to dismiss by October 1, 2019. D.E. 45. Plaintiff filed her opposition brief on October 2, 2019. D.E. 51. Because Plaintiff is proceeding *pro se*, the Court considers the substance of her opposition.

² WellCare’s brief in support of its motion to dismiss (D.E. 12-1) will be referred to as “WellCare Br.”; Prime Rehabilitation and Boyle’s brief in support of their motion to dismiss (D.E. 13) will be referred to as “Prime Rehab. Br.”; and Marx and Neurology Specialists’ brief in support of their

GRANTED in part. The Court dismisses all counts except for Plaintiff's claims as to intentional infliction of emotional distress. While the emotional distress counts do not appear to be plausibly pled, they are subject to the Court's supplemental jurisdiction. As a result, if Plaintiff does not amend her federal complaint to comply with this Opinion, the Court will remand the emotional distress claims to the Superior Court of New Jersey.

I. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

Plaintiff brings this suit on behalf of herself and her mother, Diana S. Yuhasz. Plaintiff alleges that she has "full legal Power of Attorney and Medical Authorization" on behalf of her mother, whose alleged injuries form the basis of this suit. Am. Compl. ¶ 17, D.E. 1-1. Plaintiff's mother is a 95-year-old woman who, from in or around September 2015 until at least November 2016, resided at Regency Grande Post-Acute Nursing & Rehabilitation Center. *Id.* ¶¶ 22, 100. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant WellCare refused to provide "medically-necessary 'skilled care'" therapy. *Id.* ¶ 21. Moreover, at various times, Plaintiff's mother was denied treatment because she "did not possess the cognitive ability to receive physical therapy." *Id.* ¶ 83.

When her mother did receive treatment, Plaintiff further alleges, the therapies were wrongfully terminated on the basis of her mother's potential for improvement rather than her need for the skilled care therapies. *Id.* ¶ 102. As a result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff alleges that her mother suffered serious bodily injury including impairment of her physical and mental faculties. *Id.* ¶ 123. Plaintiff also alleges two distinct injuries to herself: (1) expenses she incurred

motion to dismiss (D.E. 28-4) will be referred to as "Neurology Specialists Br." Plaintiff's brief in opposition to the motions (D.E. 51) will be referred to as "Plf. Opp." WellCare's reply in support of its motion to dismiss (D.E. 55) will be referred to as "WellCare Reply Br."; Prime Rehabilitation and Boyle's reply in support of its motion to dismiss (D.E. 54) will be referred to as "Prime Rehab. Reply Br."; and Marx and Neurology Specialists' brief in support of their motion to dismiss (D.E. 53) will be referred to as "Neurology Specialists Reply Br."

because of the denial of care and benefits to her mother, and (2) intentional infliction of emotional distress. *Id.* ¶¶ 79, 81, 131–32, 152–55.

Plaintiff filed an Amended Complaint in state court on October 17, 2018, asserting eleven claims against Defendants including theories of breach of contract, intentional infliction of emotional distress, tortious interference with medical treatment, and others. In the Amended Complaint, Plaintiff seeks monetary compensation for the “skilled care” denied her mother, compensatory and punitive damages, special damages, interest, and attorney’s fees. On December 12, 2018, Defendant Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (“CMS”) removed the matter to this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1442(a)(1). D.E. 1.

On January 30, 2019, this Court filed a stipulation between the parties that dismissed all claims asserted against CMS. D.E. 11. Consequently, CMS is no longer a defendant in this matter.³ The remaining Defendants subsequently filed the instant motions to dismiss. D.E. 12, 13, 28.

II. LEGAL STANDARD

In all of the pending motions to dismiss, Defendants argue, among other things, that the Amended Complaint should be dismissed due to a lack of subject matter jurisdiction under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1)⁴ and because Plaintiff fails to state a claim pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6).

³ This Court still retains federal question jurisdiction over this matter, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, because Plaintiff asserts a claim under the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”). Am. Compl. ¶¶ 165-69.

⁴ In arguing that Plaintiff lacks standing here, Prime Rehabilitation relies extensively on New Jersey law that governs standing in state court. Because the case was removed to this Court and Plaintiff has conceded that there is subject matter jurisdiction (D.E. 38), federal law governing Article III standing applies rather than New Jersey’s more liberal standard for standing. *See Goode v. City of Philadelphia*, 539 F.3d 311, 321 (3d Cir. 2008) (“Thus, even if Pennsylvania state law would have afforded appellants standing if they had brought this action in state court, we must ensure that they satisfy the federal requirements for standing as well.”).

A. Rule 12(b)(1)

To decide a Rule 12(b)(1) motion, a court must first determine whether the party presents a facial or factual attack against a complaint. A facial attack contests “subject matter jurisdiction without disputing the facts alleged in the complaint, and it requires the court to ‘consider the allegations of the complaint as true.’” *Davis v. Wells Fargo*, 824 F.3d 333, 346 (3d Cir. 2016) (quoting *Petruska v. Gannon Univ.*, 462 F.3d 294, 302 n.3 (3d Cir. 2006)). A factual attack challenges “the factual allegations underlying the complaint’s assertion of jurisdiction, either through the filing of an answer or ‘otherwise presenting competing facts.’” *Davis*, 824 F.3d at 346 (quoting *Constitution Party of Pa. v. Aichele*, 757 F.3d 347, 358 (3d Cir. 2014)). Here, in seeking dismissal for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, the parties rely on documents and facts outside of the Amended Complaint, meaning that the parties raise a factual challenge. Thus, plaintiff has “‘the burden of proof that jurisdiction does in fact exist,’ and the court ‘is free to weigh the evidence and satisfy itself as to the existence of its power to hear the case.’” *Id.* at 346 (quoting *Mortensen v. First Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass’n*, 549 F.2d 884, 891 (3d Cir. 1977)).

B. Rule 12(b)(6)

Rule 12(b)(6) permits a court to dismiss a complaint that fails “to state a claim upon which relief can be granted[.]” For a complaint to survive dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6), it must contain sufficient factual matter to state a claim that is plausible on its face. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). A claim is facially plausible “when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.* Further, a plaintiff must “allege sufficient facts to raise a reasonable expectation that discovery will uncover proof of her claims.” *Connelly v. Lane Const. Corp.*, 809 F.3d 780, 789 (3d Cir. 2016). In

evaluating the sufficiency of a complaint, district courts must separate the factual and legal elements. *Fowler v. UPMC Shadyside*, 578 F.3d 203, 210-211 (3d Cir. 2009). Restatements of the elements of a claim are legal conclusions, and therefore, are not entitled to a presumption of truth. *Burtch v. Milberg Factors, Inc.*, 662 F.3d 212, 224 (3d Cir. 2011). The Court, however, “must accept all of the complaint’s well-pleaded facts as true.” *Fowler*, 578 F.3d at 210. Even if plausibly pled, however, a complaint will not withstand a motion to dismiss if the facts alleged do not state “a legally cognizable cause of action.” *Turner v. J.P. Morgan Chase & Co.*, No. 14-7148, 2015 WL 12826480, at *2 (D.N.J. Jan. 23, 2015).

In addition, the Court notes that Plaintiff here is proceeding *pro se*. Courts have an obligation to liberally interpret a *pro se* litigant’s pleadings. *Higgs v. Att’y Gen.*, 655 F.3d 333, 339 (3d Cir. 2011). Courts should thus apply the relevant legal principle even when the complaint has failed to name it. *Dluhos v. Strasberg*, 321 F.3d 365, 369 (3d Cir. 2003). Nevertheless, *pro se* litigants must still allege sufficient facts to support their claims. *Mala v. Crown Bay Marina, Inc.*, 704 F.3d 239, 245 (3d Cir. 2013).

III. ANALYSIS

A. Lack of Standing

The standing requirements ensure that Plaintiff is the correct party to bring this suit; Plaintiff must have standing for this Court to have subject matter jurisdiction. *See Raines v. Byrd*, 521 U.S. 811, 818 (1997). To establish Article III standing, Plaintiff must demonstrate three elements: “First, an injury in fact, or an invasion of a legally protected interest that is concrete and particularized. Second, a causal connection between the injury and the conduct complained of[.] And third, a likelihood that the injury will be redressed by a favorable decision.” *In re Horizon Healthcare Servs. Data Breach Litig.*, 846 F.3d 625, 633 (3d Cir. 2017) (citations and internal

quotations omitted). The party invoking federal jurisdiction bears the burden of establishing these elements. *Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 561 (1992). There are two issues relevant to whether Plaintiff has standing: (1) whether Plaintiff has standing to sue, *pro se*, by virtue of her alleged power of attorney on behalf of her mother; and (2) if not, whether Plaintiff has standing to sue individually. The Court will address each in turn.

1. Power of Attorney

Defendants argue that Plaintiff does not have standing because Plaintiff's claims are largely asserted on behalf of her mother through a power of attorney and living will, which do not convey the ability to conduct legal proceedings on behalf of a principal. Plaintiff counters that she has standing because the power of attorney provides her with her own legal rights, interests, and obligations. Plf. Opp. at 2. Plaintiff also focuses on the fact that through the living will, she was appointed "make all health care decisions on [her] mother's behalf," and that her claims arise because she was attempting to obtain medical care for her mother. *Id.* at 2-3.

A power of attorney "does not transfer an ownership interest in the claim' but simply confers on the agent the authority to act on behalf of the principal." *Am. Orthopedic & Sports Med. v. Independence Blue Cross Blue Shield*, 890 F.3d 445, 455 (3d Cir. 2018) (quoting *W.R. Huff Asset Mgmt. Co. v. Deloitte & Touche LLP*, 549 F.3d 100, 108 (2d Cir. 2008); *In re Bankers Trust Co.*, 752 F.2d 874, 881 (3d Cir. 1984)); *see also Roby v. Ocean Power Techs., Inc.*, No. 14-3799, 2015 WL 1334320, at *10 (D.N.J. Mar. 17, 2015) ("[S]tanding alone, a power of attorney does not enable the grantee to bring suit in his own name."). Accordingly, Plaintiff cannot bring suit in her own name based on a power of attorney granted by her mother.

Plaintiff also argues that her legal interests are derived from "being an attorney-in-fact." Plf. Opp. at 2. "[A]n attorney-in-fact may bring a claim in a representative capacity." *Med-X*

Glob., LLC v. Azimuth Risk Sols., LLC, No. 17-13086, 2018 WL 4089062, at *3 (D.N.J. Aug. 27, 2018). In New Jersey, a power of attorney is governed by the Revised Durable Power of Attorney Act, N.J.S.A. 46:2B-8.1, *et seq.* The Act provides that “the principal authorizes another individual . . . known as the attorney-in-fact to perform specified acts on behalf of the principal as the principal’s agent.” N.J.S.A. 46:2B-8.2(a). These “specified acts” may include conducting legal affairs, including retaining a lawyer or authorizing a lawyer to act for the principal’s benefit. *Marsico v. Marsico*, 436 N.J. Super. 483, 488 (2013). An attorney-in-fact differs from an attorney at law in that they need not be a lawyer. An attorney-in-fact, however, cannot represent the principal without a law license.⁵ *Id.* at 488 n.1. In this instance, Plaintiff does not appear to have a law license. Thus, Plaintiff cannot bring claims in a representative capacity pursuant to New Jersey law.

In addition, a party may bring claims and defend herself in federal court *pro se*. 28 U.S.C. § 1654. Federal courts, however, “‘routinely adhere[] to the general rule prohibiting *pro se* plaintiffs from pursuing claims on behalf of others in a representative capacity.’” *In re Radogna*, 331 F. App’x 962, 964 (3d Cir. 2009) (quoting *Simon v. Hartford Life, Inc.*, 546 F.3d 661, 664–65 (9th Cir. 2008)). Therefore, although a power of attorney may “confer[] certain decision-making rights under state law, . . . it does not allow [plaintiff] to litigate *pro se* on behalf of [her] mother in federal court.” *Id.*; *see also Yoder v. Good Will Steam Fire Engine Co. No. 1*, 740 F. App’x 27, 28 (3d Cir. 2018) (affirming decision that plaintiff “could not assert claims on behalf of her family members, over whom she claims to have power of attorney”). Accordingly, Plaintiff lacks

⁵ A person not licensed to practice law may prosecute or defend an action in New Jersey courts only “if the person (1) is a real party in interest to this action or the guardian of the party; or (2) has been admitted to speak *pro hac vice* . . . ; (3) is a law student or law graduate . . . ; or (4) is an in-house counsel[.]” R. 1:21-1(a)(4).

standing to assert claims on her mother's behalf by virtue of the power of attorney or the living will.

2. Plaintiff's Standing to Sue Individually

In addition to bringing each claim by virtue of the power of attorney, Plaintiff also asserts the claims on an individual basis. Plaintiff asserts two claims regarding injuries that she personally sustained: one involving incurred expenses and the other for intentional infliction of emotional distress. In relevant part, Plaintiff alleges that her health has been severely and adversely affected and that she was "compelled to seek medical treatment at the emergency room," Am. Compl. ¶ 69; and that she "expended over \$800 buying an iPad and speech applications and other items to attempt to provide the medically-necessary 'skilled care' treatment for her mother," *id.* ¶ 81.

As noted, to establish Article III standing, Plaintiff must first demonstrate that she suffered an injury-in-fact. *Lujan*, 504 U.S. at 560. Such an injury must constitute an invasion of a "concrete and particularized" legally protected interest and be "actual or imminent, not conjectural." *Id.* (internal quotations omitted). "The contours of the injury-in-fact requirement, while not precisely defined, are very generous, requiring only that claimant allege some specific, identifiable trifle of injury." *In re Horizon Healthcare*, 846 F.3d at 633 (quoting *Blunt v. Lower Merion Sch. Dist.*, 767 F.3d 247, 278 (3d Cir. 2014)) (alterations omitted). "[G]eneral factual allegations of injury resulting from the defendant's conduct may suffice, for on a motion to dismiss we presume that general allegations embrace those specific facts that are necessary to support the claim." *Lujan*, 504 U.S. at 561. A plaintiff must also show a causal connection between the injury and the challenged actions of Defendants. *Id.* at 560. Finally, a plaintiff must demonstrate that her injury is redressable, or in other words, "that she 'personally would benefit in a tangible way from the

court's intervention.'" *Freedom from Religion Found. Inc. v. New Kensington Arnold Sch. Dist.*, 832 F.3d 469, 482 (3d Cir. 2016) (quoting *Warth v. Seldin*, 422 U.S. 490, 508, (1975)).

The majority of Plaintiff's claims involve Defendants' failure to provide Plaintiff's mother with appropriate care. Plaintiff alleges, among other things, that Defendants breached an implied contract to provide her mother with medically necessary skilled care and negligently interfered with her mother's medical care. These claims involve harm to Plaintiff's mother. To establish standing, "[a] litigant must assert his or her own legal rights and interests and cannot rest a claim to relief on the legal rights or interests of third parties." *Powers v. Ohio*, 499 U.S. 400, 410 (1991). Therefore, Plaintiff lacks standing to personally assert claims involving the lack of medical care provided to her mother. *See, e.g., Dougherty v. Adams-Dougherty*, No. 15-8541, 2016 WL 5219460, at *3 (D.N.J. Sept. 21, 2016) (dismissing allegations involving alleged constitutional harms to the plaintiff's brother for lack of standing).

Plaintiff maintains that she has standing because she personally entered into the contracts with Defendants. Plf. Opp. at 4. It appears, however, that Plaintiff entered into these contracts by virtue of the power of attorney and the living will. As discussed, a power of attorney transfers authority to an agent to act on the principal's behalf; here, it gave Plaintiff the ability to act on her mother's behalf. Neither the power of attorney nor the living will, however, give Plaintiff standing to sue to vindicate her mother's rights. Thus, even though Plaintiff signed the contracts, she did so in a representative capacity for her mother.

As for Plaintiff's allegations regarding costs she personally incurred to care for her mother, these allegations stem from Defendants' failure to provide her mother with medically necessary skilled care pursuant to N.J.S.A. 30:13-1, *et seq.* and 42 C.F.R. § 483.1, *et seq.* Allegations of financial harm generally satisfy the injury-in-fact requirement. *See Cottrell v. Alcon Labs.*, 874

F.3d 154, 163 (3d Cir. 2017). But the analysis here is different because Plaintiff's claims implicate Medicare,⁶ despite her claim that she is seeking compensation from the Defendants in their individual capacity. Plf. Opp. at 4. Plaintiff is essentially claiming a right to payment of Medicare benefits on behalf of her mother. In fact, Plaintiff explicitly invokes Medicare, the right to medically necessary skilled care, and the alleged failure to compensate her. *See, e.g.,* Am. Compl. ¶ 137. Moreover, in her opposition, Plaintiff reiterates that the breach was between Prime Rehabilitation, Medicare, and her. Yuhasz Cert. ¶ 17, D.E. 51-2.

Except under limited circumstances not applicable here, 42 C.F.R. § 424.86 prohibits Medicare from paying amounts due to a beneficiary to any other person, including through a power of attorney. 42 C.F.R. § 424.86(a). Therefore, Plaintiff has no legally protected interest in costs she personally incurred to care for her mother as she is not the proper party to recover the alleged wrongfully incurred costs. Accordingly, Plaintiff lacks standing to assert these claims.⁷

⁶ Plaintiff refers to both Medicare and Medicaid in the Amended Complaint.

⁷ The Court also notes that “42 U.S.C. § 405(g) provides the Court with jurisdiction over claims arising under the Medicare Act, which are appropriately before the court only after having been fully exhausted during the administrative process as required under Section 405(g).” *Taransky v. Sebelius*, 956 F. Supp. 2d 563, 568 (D.N.J. 2013). “Claims ‘arise under’ the Medicare Act when the Act provides ‘both the substance and standing for the claims.’” *Id.* (quoting *Fanning v. United States*, 346 F.3d 386, 396 (3d Cir. 2003)). As discussed, Plaintiff contends that her mother was entitled to receive medically necessary skilled care pursuant to the Medicare Act and its implementing regulations. *See* Am. Comp. ¶ 113. Accordingly, Plaintiff's claims arise under the Medicare Act.

Further, it is not clear if Plaintiff exhausted her administrative rights. In her opposition, Plaintiff claims that she did not have to exhaust any administrative remedies because she “wasn’t informed she had that right.” Plf. Opp. at 4. In Plaintiff's certification in support of her opposition, however, Plaintiff states that she appealed and her appeal was denied, Yuhasz Cert. ¶ 25, but that she was never given any papers for an appeal like she had in the past, *id.* ¶ 24. Ultimately, Plaintiff fails to provide any information or documents to clearly demonstrate that she exhausted her administrative remedies under § 405(g). Thus, even if Plaintiff did have standing, the Court would lack subject matter jurisdiction over a majority of her claims as a result of § 405(g).

Plaintiff also alleges that Defendants intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly inflicted emotional distress upon Plaintiff. Concrete emotional distress satisfies the injury-in-fact requirement. *See Freedom from Religious Found. Inc.*, 832 F.3d at 480 n.12 (noting that for Article III standing purposes there is no difference between tangible and intangible harms). Thus, Plaintiff has standing to assert her emotional distress claims.

B. Supplemental Jurisdiction

Plaintiff's remaining claims are for the intentional infliction of emotional distress, which is a state law based tort claim. Am. Compl. ¶¶ 130-35; 151-56. In order to adjudicate a case, a federal court must have subject matter jurisdiction, usually either federal question or diversity jurisdiction. 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332; *see also Rockefeller v. Comcast Corp.*, 424 F. App'x 82, 83 (3d Cir. 2011). Here, the parties are not diverse. *See* Am. Compl. ¶¶ 4-15. Instead, as noted above, the Court's federal question jurisdiction is based on Plaintiff's ADA claim. *See Rockefeller*, 424 F. App'x at 83 (federal question jurisdiction arises when a federal court has subject matter jurisdiction arising under "the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States."). This Court, therefore, has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's state law claims by virtue of 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

28 U.S.C. § 1367(c), however, gives district courts discretion to decline to hear state law claims they would otherwise have supplemental jurisdiction to entertain pursuant to § 1367(a). Specifically, § 1367(c)(3) provides that a "district court[] may decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over a claim" if "the district court has dismissed all claims over which it has original jurisdiction." Thus, retaining supplemental jurisdiction is a matter of discretion. *Borough of West Mifflin v. Lancaster*, 45 F.3d 780, 788 (3d Cir. 1995). However, the Third Circuit has determined that "where the claim over which the district court has original jurisdiction is dismissed before

trial, the district court must decline to decide the pendent state claims unless considerations of judicial economy, convenience, and fairness to the parties provide an affirmative justification for doing so.” *Id.* Additionally, while the determination is discretionary, “[t]he general approach is for a district court to . . . hold that supplemental jurisdiction should not be exercised where there is no longer any basis for original jurisdiction.” *Shaffer v. Township of Franklin*, No. 09-347, 2010 WL 715349, at *1 (D.N.J. Mar. 1, 2010); *see also United Mine Workers of Am. v. Gibbs*, 383 U.S. 715, 726 (1966) (encouraging federal courts to avoid “[n]eedless decisions of state law”); *Markowitz v. Ne. Land Co.*, 906 F.2d 100, 106 (3d Cir. 1990) (“[T]he rule within this Circuit is that once all claims with an independent basis of federal jurisdiction have been dismissed the case no longer belongs in federal court.”). If a district court decides it will not hear the remaining state law claims and the case has been removed from a state court, “remand to that court is a viable alternative to a dismissal without prejudice.” *Borough of West Mifflin*, 45 F.3d at 788.

Under the present circumstances, the Court finds that remand is appropriate if Plaintiff does not file a second amended complaint curing the deficiencies discussed above.⁸ No federal cause of action remains if Plaintiff does not assert any claims on her mother’s behalf. Therefore, the Court will decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s remaining state law claims pursuant to § 1367(c)(3) and will remand the action to the Superior Court of New Jersey if Plaintiff does not file a second amended complaint in this Court. *See Schaffer*, 2010 WL 715349, at *1

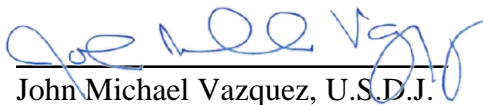
⁸ While the Court is not deciding the plausibility of the state claims, it appears that Plaintiff’s claim intentional infliction of emotional distress claims are conclusory. To plead a *prima facie* claim for intentional infliction of emotional distress under New Jersey law, a plaintiff must establish that Defendants intended to cause emotional distress; that the conduct was extreme and outrageous; that the actions proximately caused emotional distress; and that the emotional distress was severe. *Van Tassel v. Ocean County*, No. 16-4761, 2017 WL 5565208, at *8 (D.N.J. Nov. 17, 2017). Plaintiff’s allegations as to this tort are conclusory; Plaintiff fails to provide the necessary factual support demonstrating that any of the Defendants intended to cause emotional harm, that their conduct was extreme or outrageous, or that Plaintiff’s emotional distress was severe.

(declining to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over plaintiffs' remaining state law claims after plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed sole federal claim against defendant with prejudice).

IV. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, Defendants' motions to dismiss are **GRANTED** in part. Plaintiff lacks standing to assert all claims except for her intentional infliction of emotional distress claims. These claims are dismissed without prejudice.⁹ Plaintiff has thirty (30) days to file an amended complaint consistent with this Opinion. Alternately, if Plaintiff chooses not to reassert a count containing a federal question, Plaintiff should notify the Court before the thirty days expire, and the Court will remand this matter to the Superior Court of New Jersey as this Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over Plaintiff's remaining state law claims. An appropriate Order accompanies this Opinion.

Dated: April 1, 2020


John Michael Vazquez, U.S.D.J.

⁹ On July 19, 2019, Defendants Marx and Neurology Specialists filed an additional motion to dismiss for failure to comply with N.J.S.A. 2A:53A-27. D.E. 40. Because these Defendants' first motion to dismiss is granted, their July 19 motion is denied as moot.